

### Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

### Listing of Claims

1 – 20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently amended) A method of detection of an early-stage renal disease, the method comprising determining a concentration of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS) in a urine sample taken from a test subject,

wherein a higher concentration of human L-PGDS in the urine sample taken from the test subject, compared to a reference value of human L-PGDS concentration in urine, is an indication that the test subject has [[early stage]] early-stage renal disease.

22 – 36. (Cancelled)

37. (Currently amended) A method of detection of an early-stage renal disease comprising determining a concentration of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS) in a [[blood]] urine sample taken from a test subject, the concentration of creatinine in the serum of the test subject being normal,

wherein a higher concentration of human L-PGDS in the [[blood]] urine sample taken from the test subject, compared to a reference value of human L-PGDS concentration in [[blood]] urine, is an indication that the test subject has [[early stage]] early-stage renal disease.

38. (Currently amended) A method of detection of an early-stage renal disease comprising determining a concentration of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-

PGDS) in a urine sample taken from a test subject, the test subject not exhibiting proteinuria,

wherein a higher concentration of human L-PGDS in the urine sample taken from the test subject, compared to a reference value of human L-PGDS concentration in urine, is an indication that the test subject has early-stage renal disease.

39. (Currently amended) A method of detection of an early-stage renal disease comprising determining a concentration of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS) in a urine sample taken from a test subject, the concentration of albumin in the urine of the test subject being normal,

wherein a higher concentration of human L-PGDS in the urine sample taken from the test subject, compared to a reference value of human L-PGDS concentration in urine, is an indication that the test subject has early stage renal disease.

40. (Currently amended) A method of detection of an early-stage renal disease comprising determining a concentration of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS) in a urine sample taken from a test subject, the concentration of creatinine in the serum of the test subject being normal, the concentration of albumin in the urine of the test subject being normal, and the test subject not exhibiting proteinuria,

wherein a higher concentration of human L-PGDS in the urine sample taken from the test subject, compared to a reference value of human L-PGDS concentration in urine, is an indication that the test subject has early-stage renal disease.

41. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims 21 and 37 to 40, wherein the determination of the concentration of human L-PGDS in a urine sample from the test subject is performed by an immunological assay.

42. (Currently amended) The method of claim[[s]] 21, wherein the reference value of human L-PGDS concentration is obtained by determining the concentration of human L-PGDS in urine samples of healthy subjects.

43. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims 37 to 41, wherein the reference value of human L-PGDS concentration is obtained by determining the concentration of human L-PGDS in [[blood]] urine samples of healthy subjects.